

contrast to the concept that there is no specific correlation between the nature of emotional stress and its physical sequelae. The emphasis on the concept of specificity is not on personality type, but rather on definite emotional constellations.

The second section is concerned with the description of emotional factors in various syndromes such as gastrointestinal disturbances, respiratory, cardiovascular, skin, metabolic, endocrine, joint and skeletal muscle, and sexual disturbances. Particular stress is placed on descriptions of the emotional patterns of patients suffering from peptic ulcer, ulcerative colitis, bronchial asthma, essential hypertension, thyrotoxicosis, chronic fatigue states, and rheumatoid arthritis. The specific dynamic patterns outlined are perhaps "too pat," but nevertheless they represent a sincere attempt at formulating broad concepts concerning these disorders. The author is to be congratulated on his frankness in reporting that the number of patients who have received psychoanalytic therapy for most of these disorders is too small to permit statistical evaluation of the results of such treatment.

The chapter on therapy is short, but case reports throughout the volume exemplify methods used by the author and some of the good and poor results with psychotherapy. "The psychosomatic approach is more than what has been called bedside manner or medical art. . . . It is based on specific knowledge of the emotional factors operating in every case and of those physiological mechanisms by which emotional factors influence the disease process." It is a persistent and common error among both psychiatrists and internists that if emotional etiology in a case has been established somatic medical management becomes unnecessary and the patient can be turned over completely to a psychiatrist. "Progress in modern medicine consists specifically in the cooperation of the psychiatric and non-psychiatric specialists, both in diagnosis and in treatment."

This is a thorough exposition of the psychosomatic approach in medicine by a psychiatrist who himself has done much original work in the field, and can be very well recommended to every physician.

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HEALTH INSTRUCTION YEARBOOK — 1950. Compiled by Oliver E. Byrd, Ed.D., M.D., F.A.P.H.A., Professor of Health Education, and Director, Department of Hygiene, School of Education, Stanford University. Foreword by Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D., Sc.D., Professor Emeritus, Teachers College, Columbia University, 270 pages. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California, 1950. \$3.50.

The eighth Yearbook compiled by Doctor Byrd again serves as a unique digest of highlights in the whole field of health. It is virtually indispensable for instructors in health at secondary schools and colleges as a resource of current authoritative information. If a physician is requested to suggest a source for such instruction, he may recommend this book without hesitation. Indeed, it is very useful for his own reading, in tune with the quickened interest of the individual physician and of organized medicine in the broad panorama of health extending beyond one's own specialized interests.

The author has gleaned 255 articles from the 1,628 he has reviewed. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* leads all others and he comments "this *Journal* must be considered the primary source of health education materials in this country." The material is presented under 21 chapter headings. Each chapter begins, like *California Medicine*, with an italicized summary of its contents. Then follows a succinct review of each selected article. At the end is a bibliography giving the specific reference in the literature to the article. The book represents prodigious amount of work for Doctor Byrd, but is well worth his time and effort.

THE MODERN TREATMENT OF ASTHMA — With Special Reference to Gold Therapy. By L. Banzsky, M.D., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.). The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1950. \$2.50.

The main objective of the author is to present data on gold therapy in the treatment of asthma. Although presentation of the methods used and the precautions necessary in this form of treatment are given in great detail, the reviewer is not convinced of the merits of this therapy. It must be regarded as another form of non-specific treatment of asthma, which in view of the hazards of overdosage does not appear justified except in those cases of chronic asthmas which have not responded to other measures.

Much of the book is a review of old theories and some of the more recent therapeutic measures including the use of antihistaminics and histamine desensitization—the usefulness of which can be better evaluated from reading some of the more recent literature and more comprehensive texts on allergy.

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PYE'S SURGICAL HANDICRAFT—A Manual of Surgical Manipulations, Minor Surgery, and Other Matters Connected With the Work of Surgical Dressers, House Surgeons and Practitioners. By Hamilton Bailey, F.R.C.S. Eng., Surgeon, and Surgeon-in-Charge of the Genito-urinary Department, Royal Northern Hospital, London; 830 Illustrations; The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1950. \$6.00.

This practical handbook has been the companion of English house surgeons for generations. Hamilton Bailey has been the editor since 1938, although many contributors have aided him in its preparation. Emergency procedures, bandaging techniques, minor surgery and numerous practical aids in hospital and dispensary practice are offered. This, the sixteenth edition, coming only three years after the last one, has been enlarged and revised; but there are few major changes. American house officers and practitioners will find this a very useful and handy reference book.

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STUDIES IN LOBOTOMY. By Milton Greenblatt, M.D., Robert Arnot, M.D., Harry C. Solomon, M.D., Editors. Grune and Stratton, Inc., New York, 1950. \$10.00.

This book will be of particular interest to psychiatrists, neurologists and neurosurgeons. It is a very detailed and thorough study of 205 cases of prefrontal lobotomies performed at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital with a one- to four-year follow-up. The majority of cases were long-standing schizophrenics. Operation was performed only when there was no response to any other type of treatment. Postoperative psychological tests reveal little intellectual loss or evidence of brain damage in these patients in spite of gross frontal lobe destruction. The method of preoperative and postoperative psychiatric evaluation is described. Detailed studies of individual traits on each patient following lobotomy are reported. Postoperative changes for the better were reduction of fear, worry, and depression and improvement in behavior; changes for the worse—reduction of insight and initiative; 105 patients were still hospitalized and there were six surgical deaths. Predictive factors regarding surgical results—good if onset of illness rapid (less than one month), fair if less than four years duration, poor over ten years. Prognosis poor with previous brain damage, auditory hallucinations or poor insight. A few cases of unilateral and bimodal lobotomy were discussed.

The literature is reviewed and there is an excellent bibliography. The status of prefrontal lobotomy is still in a stage of uncertainty and anyone interested in this problem will benefit by the experience of the authors.